

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1897

THE DEATH OF DR. SMITH.

The brutal murder of Dr. J. K. Smith at Koloa, Kauai, on Friday evening last, has shocked and deeply moved the whole community. Without a word of warning a man, highly esteemed by everyone and beloved by those who knew him, was called to the door of his own home and shot down, deliberately and for no reason except that he had done his duty as a physician. Dr. Smith was a man of rare and beautiful traits of character. For years he and his sister have devoted their lives to educating Hawaiians. For this cause, they have given both their service and of their private incomes, often at a personal sacrifice. Until Friday it was not known that he had an enemy in the world. In public he was the exponent of philanthropy and morality. In private, he was faithful to the principles which he taught. Of singular gentleness and sweetness of disposition, he stood as a type of the Christian gentleman. His death is sincerely mourned by all.

A CLEAN GOVERNMENT.

Since the event of the negotiation of the treaty of annexation in '93, the Government of this Republic has studiously and persistently avoided the use of methods, in advancing the cause of annexation, which would have the slightest appearance of being criticised as "dishonest," or "corrupt." It has refused to follow ways of advancing the cause, which statesmen of eminent character in America, would not hesitate to adopt. It has placed itself above suspicion. All friends of the Government cordially agree with it, in its purpose to maintain its high integrity. At the same time, it is probable that it has "leaned back" too severely at times.

But this extreme sensitiveness of the Government has served one purpose. It has shown most emphatically that in Washington, where much has been said about the agents of the Hawaiian Government sneaking through the Capitol with pockets full of money, there is no "pocket" and neither lobbyist nor newspaper correspondent has been able to find one.

While a "free" invitation to visit these Islands and inform themselves, given to those who are about to pass judgment on our affairs, is the most simple, direct, and thorough method of presenting our side of the annexation case, our opponents would constantly annoy those who accepted the invitation, with charges of being "bought up," "lured with an excursion ticket." For this reason, which goes more to the wisdom, than to the merits of the practice, it is impossible for the Government to appear in any way to secure favorable action, by doubtful methods.

Owing to the unreasonable restriction in Congress, at present, against incurring any expenses through investigating committees, or what are called "junketing committees," the Senate made no provision for the personal visitation of these Islands, by a committee of its own. It is one of the curious incidents in Congressional history, that when a proposition is made, which is seriously claimed by many statesmen, to "involve a new departure from the old and traditional policy of the American people," and besides, some serious questions of fact are raised, Congress does not appropriate a few thousand dollars, in order that a

full personal examination may be made. On the other hand, it will vote \$50,000 to build an interior post office, or dredge a creek, which can hardly be located on the map. It is not opposition to annexation which does all this, but a sudden, distressing spirit of economy.

The meanest feature in the publication in a local paper, of a statement, without instant contradiction, that Mr. Thurston had made the offer set forth, to an American Senator on behalf of this Government, is that it is a gross insult to Mr. Thurston's intelligence and sagacity. He is falsely charged with offenses enough already by our enemies. To state, substantially, that he has snatched the Government, is a heavy blow on the head of one who anxiously carries many burdens for the cause.

A STRANGE ERROR.

It is generally believed that the process of making laws is very solemn, elaborate, and attended with something like funeral ceremonies. We once believed that Legislators were specially prepared clothes, never permitted jokes in their presence, read the Bible constantly in order to keep Satan from tempting them, and created around themselves an environment of lofty motives. While all this is true in the case of many Legislators, it is not generally true, as any one may know by reading Moorfield Story's book on "A Year's Legislation" in the United States. From this, one would infer that in some States, the people preferred to send their "freaks" to the Legislatures instead of their wise men. In many instances the proceedings of a boy's debating society would not suffer in comparison with some of these Legislative bodies.

Even in the American Senate, singular carelessness prevails, owing to the haste with which laws are passed. In the new tariff bill, a clause was inserted, while it was before the conference committee, that put a discriminating duty on all foreign goods coming through Canada into the States. It was a deadly strike at the Canadian-Pacific railroad. The subject was not debated in either branch of Congress, and the clause would not have been admitted if all the members of the conference committee had noticed it. But the law is now signed, and the discriminating duty must be paid. Senator Chandler apologizes to his constituents for permitting the clause to be slipped in, without his knowledge. He feels badly about it, and says, "I hope to be forgiven by my constituents, but I shall never forgive myself."

In the same conference committee, by the omission of three or four words, the meaning and intent of the law was entirely changed. This was done without the knowledge of the members of the committee generally. But it laid a discriminating duty on goods imported in European vessels, an act which Congress has steadily refused to do heretofore. So seventy millions of people solemnly enact a law which they did not really desire. It is said that grave consequences are involved. But the importance and wisdom of these laws is not our point. It is to show that legislation on most important matters is carelessly done under the conditions of high pressure, which exist in America. If the same mistakes were made in a boy's debating society, the principal of the school would interview, with the usual appliances, the boys who made the mistake.

The N. Y. Sun says that the clause so quietly put into the tariff bill, discriminating against the Canadian-Pacific railroad, ought to be there, and is excellent legislation. This view of the case has a very practical ring in it. But it is an argument really for abolishing Legislatures, and substituting in their places, the management of a

few men. No doubt the few men would make better laws, but it is an abandonment of the very rugged road of Democracy.

AN AMERICAN COMMENT.

The Oregonian (Portland) reviews the statement made in the Gazette, that there are less than 2,700 registered voters in this Republic. It makes a statement, however, which without explanation, is misleading, when it says that there are 72,000 males in the Islands. This is true, but it is an important fact, from a political standpoint that out of this number 36,371 are Asiatics, and cannot vote. Deducting these, the difference between the number of registered voters and the number of those capable of registration is much less than might be inferred from the Oregonian's statement.

The Oregonian makes this comment on the situation:

As the Honolulu papers are designed primarily for the eye of the Hawaiian residents, who know many things unknown in this country, and not desired on the whole to be known here, the effort to ascertain the exact situation from them is not always successful. The Gazette declines to discuss the causes that prevent native registration, but thinks it "safe to say the natives will not register until the question of annexation is settled." From which the natural inference is that the native Hawaiians still cling to hope of restoration of the native monarchy, and will not aid the Dole government or its aspirations by adding to the evidence of civic activity. As to the neglect of the Portuguese, we are also left in the dark and to similar inference. As natives of another nation, they are not doing anything to further the acquisition of the Islands by the United States.

It is just because the local government is unable to cope finally with its problems that our need of stepping in becomes apparent. We are not going after Hawaii so much on her account as on our own, just as we withstood England in Venezuela in self-defense, and not from philanthropic motives. Yet the use of the incident by opponents of annexation may as well be anticipated. It will bristle in this winter's congressional debates.

The comments of the Oregonian do not indicate its opinion on the subject of annexation, excepting as it states that "we (the Americans) are not going after Hawaii so much on her account, as on our own."

The Advertiser believes that the better plan is to state our own case, in all of its bearings, so simply and clearly that we all be given credit for honesty, and also for intelligence. And this is also absolutely true, that no "partisan" statement, or "partisan" newspaper convinces an opponent.

We have, officially furnished in the census report, a part of our account with civilization. We should furnish the rest and the best part of the case.

THE NAVY "LINE" AND "STAFF."

Prof. Ira M. Hollis of Harvard University, formerly a well known engineer in the American navy, is the author of a valuable paper in the September Atlantic, on the subject of the strained relations between the line, and the engineer officers of the navy. It is interesting to us, because the American war ships and officers are better known by our people, than by ninety per cent. of the Americans people.

Prof. Hollis states the remarkable growth of the navy. He says that the battleship Massachusetts could alone destroy the whole American navy as it existed at the close of the civil war.

This growth has developed painful, and even extraordinary relations between the officers of the line and staff, "the navy discontent is only a part of a great national problem, an indication of the readjustment of men to grapple with new forces." Our war ships, he says, are built largely on theory. The navy battle between the Chinese and Japanese was a great victory in fleet fighting, but it only taught that wood work, and inflammable material must not be used in construction. The development of gunnery, and

the sole use of steam as a motive power has changed all fighting conditions.

The struggle between the line and the staff has been going on for thirty years with great bitterness, he says, and will seriously effect the fighting efficiency of the ships. It is a pen-up crater. The point in issue is the refusal of the line to permit engineer officers to have any share in the fighting of the ship, or to stand in the same line of promotion; "the officers are all graduates of the same school; yet if an accident happens to a deck officer, an engineer cannot take his place, whatever be the emergency; on the other hand if an engineer is disabled, a deck officer would be entirely at loss what to do in his place." Prof. Hollis believes that all of the officers should be trained alike, so that in an emergency, they may become "convertible terms," and this has been strongly recommended by the Board of Visitors.

We state the controversy, but do not discuss it. Congress will finally settle it. The strange feature of it is, that it should remain a burning question for so many years. But it would not be difficult to explain this.

In our own navy, consisting of the Lehua, the Bonnie Dundee, the Hawaii, and other cruisers, no such question has arisen. In the case of the Kaimiloa, on her voyage to Samoa, the fellowship arising from the constant "splicing of the main brace," avoided such delicate questions, and the line and the staff "leaned" on each other entirely during that memorable cruise.

Prof. Hollis criticises the failure of practical training at Annapolis; "the line is not properly instructed in the details of the ships, and pick up what they can about boats, etc., after they are put on sailless vessels."

A young expert in the sailing of canoes and boats on the Chesapeake Bay, said to us, last June, in Annapolis, "it is very queer that these cadets are not trained in the sailing of boats in a gale of wind, or on a lee shore, or in a squall. The darkies on the Bay are better sailors."

However, after annexation, the naval cadets from Hawaii, may set the example of sailing a boat through the breakers, and landing a force of men.

THE AGRICULTURAL STATION.

Any one who reads the evidence taken before the Royal Commission in Demerara on the industrial depression, and the distress of the sugar planters, sees the peril of hanging the prosperity of a nation, or even a small community, by a single cord. Only a few years ago, the sugar cane produced three-fourths of the sugar consumed in the Western markets. Now, out of seven millions of tons of sugar consumed, the beet supplies four millions. There are in these Islands several small strings of prosperity, rice (in the hands of the Chinese), and coffee (in a promising experimental stage), but it is on the one sugar cord, that our prosperity hangs. Everybody knows this, and the peril we are in. Everyone admits that we are drifting into the commercial rapids, but the community is somewhat like the Indian who, when he found himself in the rapids, took in his paddle, folded his arms and took his chances of going over.

Even in America the cry for diversified industries is so great that Agricultural Stations and Farmer's Institutes have been established in every State and Territory. The farmers need light and knowledge. Individual experiments, under unfavorable circumstances, teach nothing. One station well equipped can do better work than five hundred farmers, ignorant of the best methods of experimenting. When the farmers of California rushed into orange raising, some years ago, they were greenhorns at the busi-

ness, and made two blunders. First, they never studied the orange markets in the East. Second, they planted seedlings. The result is, the loss of a vast amount of capital, a frightful amount of suffering and poverty. An Agricultural Station well managed, if established in time, would have saved all of this misery. The "seedlings" are now abandoned in California, because the farmers know something. The cultivation of the olive and the grape has been carried on the same hazardous way. Now the Experimental Stations are protecting the farmers, and avoiding blunders.

There is an appropriation for an Agricultural Station here, but Minister Damon will not hand over any money for it. We presume he has a reason for it, which must satisfy his mind and the minds of his colleagues. Perhaps he knows, that in the event of annexation, the Federal Government will establish a station here. Perhaps he does not take any stock in stations of this kind. We hope he does.

Many years ago, we knew an entomologist in the East, who lived in poverty and usually borrowed money with which to pay his rent. He called on us, one day, and asked for a small loan. In the conversation, we said: "A new bug has just been found in Hawaii." "What kind? what kind?" he asked. We gave the name. "I must have one," he said. "But it will cost money to get one," we replied. "Oh, I'll find the money for that, you bet." If some one could touch Brother Damon just on the right horticultural spot, if he has one, he will find the money for the station.

When some one writes to us, asking about the resources of the Islands, in the way of tropical productions, it is most depressing to send back a glowing account of "what we can do," and close by saying: "however, we import grapes, apples, peaches, pears, limes, oranges, lemons, onions and potatoes from San Francisco," because our people have not taken enough interest in the matter. An agricultural station would, if properly conducted, give every immigrant the exact information he needed on the practical cultivation of vegetables and fruits.

Would a week of absolute fasting and prayer move the Government, during which the Government was made to fast, and the other part was done by the people?

SOME AMERICAN HISTORY.

As Senator Morgan is investigating these Islands, we have the right, on the other hand, to investigate Alabama (the interpretation of which is "Here we rest"). In the history of that State there were several interesting events, which the school children should be informed of, and which should interest the older people.

The lower part of Alabama at the close of the Revolutionary War, was a part of West Florida, which extended from the Appalachicola to the Mississippi river. The treaties, at the close of the war, ceded this land to Spain. But England made a secret treaty with the United States by which she agreed to claim only a small part of this territory belonged to Spain. The Spaniards claimed a large part of Alabama, and on the discovery of this secret treaty, threatened to do all sorts of terrible things about it. As Spain owned the lower Mississippi up to Natchez, she threatened to prevent the Americans from using the river at all, below that point. The Boston and New York merchants did not care at all whether the Western traders could or could not go down the river. (It is an illustration of the little interest one community takes in another, though of the very same race). These Eastern merchants wanted a commercial treaty at

once with Spain, and while the corn and pork of the Western traders was being confiscated by the Spaniards, they had no sympathy for them. The people of Kentucky, however, threatened to secede from the Confederation (the United States were not in existence then), if the Northeastern States did not stand by them, and the Northeastern States said they would secede, too, if the Western people did not consent to the closing of the Mississippi river for twenty-five years, so that they could have a treaty with Spain, and make some money out of it. Each section looked only at its own interests, and the patriots of the Revolution lost their tempers.

Washington watched the matter with great interest and anxiety. The treaty which New England desired to have with Spain was delayed for a while. The State of Alabama was carved out of Georgia. Spain finally ceded Florida, and Alabama got to the sea at Mobile. The quarrels over the affair set all men of thinking, and this, with other disputes, brought about the convention which created the present wonderful Constitution.

Some of the natives have requested Senator Morgan to address them on next Thursday night. It is purely an affair of the natives. It is not the purpose of the Senator to advise them to aid, or consent to annexation, but simply to tell them what the condition, or situation of the natives will be, should annexation take place. Words from the Senator on this point, should be of the highest value to them, at a time when their own ignorant friends are intentionally misrepresenting the nature of their relations to the United States, in the event of annexation.

A Government may, like an individual, be too conscientious. Lord Houghton used to tell the following anecdote: An English gentleman, caught in Paris, during the terrible days of the Revolution of 1793, obtained from one of the Revolutionary leaders a pass which permitted him to leave Paris. An English lady, the authoress of one of the most devotional hymns in the English language, was terrified at the confusion and bloodshed in the city. She asked the English gentleman to take her out of the place on his pass as a member of his family. "What shall I call you?" he asked. "Call me your wife till the stage-coach reaches Boulogne," she replied. "Madame," he said, "in these awful times I must be above suspicion." She remained in Paris.

Reception on Duguay-Trouin.

Commodore Fort and the officers of the French cruiser Duguay-Trouin will give a reception and dance aboard ship from 3 to 6 Wednesday, September 29th. Boats will be at the landing to take off the guests.

Sleep

Induced by the use of coca, opiate or narcotic compounds is bad, decidedly bad. It undermines the health and shatters the constitution and the patient is steadily growing into a worse condition—often resulting in the terrible slavery and misery of the cocaine and opium habit. Sleep induced by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla may not come as quickly, but it comes more surely, permanently and is

Sweet

And refreshing because it is realized through nature's great restoring and rejuvenating channel—purified, vitalized and enriched blood. This feeds the nerves with life-giving energy and builds up the system and constitution from the very foundation of all health and life—the blood—pure, rich, red blood.

Refreshing

"I was generally run down last spring, appetite was poor and I could not sleep. Hood's Sarsaparilla built me right up, gave good appetite and I was soon able to get a good night's rest." G. F. WHITNEY, Merchant, Yeomans St., Ionia, Michigan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Hood's Pills, cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.